

PROPOSED REJECTION FOR NOMENCLATORIAL PURPOSES OF  
BERTRAND (E.), 1763 "DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DES FOSSILES  
PROPRES ET DES FOSSILES ACCIDENTELS". Z.N.(S.) 1185

By R. V. Melville (*Geological Survey and Museum, London, S.W.7*)<sup>1</sup>

The purpose of the present application is to ask the International Commission for a ruling rejecting for nomenclatorial purposes the work by Bertrand (E.) published at La Haye in 1763 under the title *Dictionnaire Universel des Fossiles Propres et des Fossiles Accidentels* (2 vols.). The reasons for this request are set out below.

2. In the course of compiling a list of names in the Order/Class-group in the Class Echinoidea, Professor J. Wyatt Durham and the writer came to consider whether the names "echiniti, echinometra, echinodermata", used by Bertrand (E.), 1763, Vol. II: 100 as alternative names for a taxon including all known echinoids, should be added to the list. This led to an examination of Bertrand's work to see whether it should be regarded as a nomenclatorially available work or not. The work certainly includes some names in binominal combination, but polynominal names also occur and it is clear that the author did not consistently adopt the principles of binominal nomenclature. The position of books of this type was considered by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948, which decided that words should be inserted in the *Règles* to make it clear that, in order to qualify for the purposes of Proviso (b) to Article 25, as an author who had applied "les principes de la nomenclature binominale", an author must have consistently applied those principles in the book or paper in question and not merely in a particular section or passage (see 1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4: 175, Decision 67). It appears clear, therefore, that Bertrand's *Dictionnaire Universel* is not available for nomenclatorial purposes. That this is so is fortunate, since there are at least six names in this work which would otherwise be available as generic names and which would in each case be senior synonyms of a generic name now in use, while others would be senior homonyms of such names.

3. The work was first considered not from the standpoint of binominal nomenclature (that is, the nomenclature of the genus and species groups), but from the standpoint of the Order/Class-group. It seems to the writer a natural corollary of the rejection of a particular work for nomenclatorial purposes at the genus and species level that the same work is also rejected for the same purposes at all higher levels. This corollary seems never yet, however, to have been explicitly stated, and the Commission is invited to consider whether it might not be expedient to issue a Declaration to this effect, covering works already placed, or requested to be placed, on the Official Index of Rejected Works in Zoological Nomenclature as well as future cases.

4. Although Bertrand stated (Vol. I: xv-xvi) "Tout système peut être partagé de cinq manières: classes, ordres, genres, espèces, variétés, ce sont-là autant de divisions qu'il faut saisir et suivre", he does not consistently adopt

<sup>1</sup> By permission of the Director, Geological Survey and Museum.

this Linnean system in his classification of fossils, which for him meant not only organic remains, but minerals, rocks, and all substances dug out of the earth. His Latin or latinised names are also in most cases given as synonyms of the French word that heads each article, and there may be several of these, including both binominal and polynominal names. An example is found in the article "ALCIONS. *Alcyonia corallofungitae* [binominal] : *Corallia figura fungorum terrestrium* [polynominal] : *Pori lapidei* [binominal]. It is not clear which, if any, of these names Bertrand is adopting.

5. It is nevertheless clear in some cases that Bertrand is adopting a particular Latin name as the equivalent of the French name heading a particular article. In some cases these names are accompanied by a description, or by references to published works, or both, sufficient (other things being equal) to give his names availability under the Rules. Thus the name *Buglossa* Bertrand, 1763 would replace the name *Ogygiocaris* Angelin, 1854 (Class Trilobita) and the name *Ornitoglossum* would replace the name *Odontaspis* Agassiz (J.L.R.), 1835 (Class Pisces). Both of these names are in general use and applications are pending for the addition of each of them to the Official List.

6. In accordance with the principle recommended by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953 (*Copenhagen Decisions zool. Nomencl.* : 23-4, Decision 23), I therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature :—

- (1) to give a ruling that in the work entitled "Dictionnaire Universel des Fossiles Propres et des Fossiles Accidentels" published at La Haye in 1763, E. Bertrand did not adopt the principles of binominal nomenclature as required by the Rules, and therefore that no name acquired the status of availability by reason of being published in that work ;
- (2) to place the title of the foregoing work on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature ;
- (3) to add the generic names set out in Annexe 1 to the present application to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology as rejected for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy ;
- (4) to add the accidentally binominally-formed specific names set out in Annexe 2 to the present application to the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology as rejected for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy.

(Note to the Annexes.—Since Bertrand's work is in the French language, it has been assumed that the word heading each article is a French word unless there is obvious evidence to the contrary, as in the case of the generic name *Astacopodium* listed in Annexe 1 below. In particular, heading words ending in -ites have been taken as vernacular words. Latin names are generally printed in italics or in small capitals and are often preceded by the words "en Latin . . .").

## ANNEXE 1

List of generic names published by Bertrand (E.), 1763 and requested in Paragraph 6(3) above to be rejected.

Vol. I, p. 1	<i>Acanthiodos</i>	Vol. I, p. 143	<i>Jataronus</i>
14	<i>Alcyonia</i>		<i>Perna</i>
	<i>Pori</i>		<i>Petunculus</i>
53	<i>Arquatula</i>	162	<i>Corticularia</i>
60	<i>Astacopodium</i>	183	<i>Crocodilus</i>
	<i>Corallium</i>		<i>Ctenites</i>
62	<i>Astropodium</i>	187	<i>Cultellaria</i>
	<i>Astrorrhisa</i>	192	<i>Ophiodontes</i>
	<i>Stellarum</i>	202	<i>Epiphiaria</i>
	<i>Auricularia</i>	210	<i>Falcatula</i>
64	<i>Balenosteon</i>	244	<i>Galeatula</i>
	<i>Xylosteon</i>		<i>Gammarolithus</i>
65	<i>Belemnites</i>		<i>Gammarolites</i>
89	<i>Soldat.[us]</i>	245	<i>Glandularia</i>
90	<i>Bidentula</i>	250	<i>Gobio</i>
104	<i>Brissoides</i>	253	<i>Grazirrhinchus</i>
	<i>Brissus</i>	259	<i>Haliotites</i>
105	<i>Bufonites</i>		<i>Hamellus</i>
106	<i>Buglossa</i>	263	<i>Haeratula</i>
111	<i>Calamus</i>		<i>Hippurites</i>
114	<i>Calopodium</i>	280	<i>Limaculum</i>
115	<i>Capsularia</i>		
	<i>Carcinopodium</i>	Vol. II, p. 3	<i>Malacostraca</i>
	<i>Forficula</i>	44	<i>Porus</i>
	<i>Carina</i>	61	<i>Mytiloides</i>
	<i>Carinula</i>	66	<i>Musica</i>
120	<i>Ceramites</i>	80	<i>Onychites</i>
131	<i>Cidaris</i>		<i>Unguis</i>
143	<i>Cymbium</i>	87	<i>Ornitoglossum</i>
	<i>Bulimus</i>	92	<i>Ostracia</i>
	<i>Coretus</i>		<i>Ostracites</i>
	<i>Pedipes</i>		<i>Ostreites</i>
	<i>Cochlea</i>		<i>Lithostreon</i>
	<i>Yetus</i>		<i>Limnostracites</i>
	<i>Terebra</i>		<i>Listronites</i>
	<i>Porcellana</i>	100	<i>Ovarium</i>
	<i>Peribolus</i>		<i>Carduus</i>
	<i>Purpura</i>		<i>Aurantium</i>
	<i>Cerithium</i>		<i>Scolopendrites</i>
	<i>Vermetus</i>		<i>Ombrias</i>
	<i>Natica</i>		<i>Brontias</i>
	<i>Ostreum</i>		<i>Buffonita</i>

Vol. II, p. 100	<i>Pileus</i>	Vol. II, p. 147	<i>Ceration</i>
	<i>Galea</i>	150	<i>Quadrella</i>
	<i>Hystrix</i>	154	<i>Quinquevalvula</i>
102	<i>Echinites</i>	155	<i>Retepora</i>
103	<i>Latoclythus</i>		<i>Retes</i>
	<i>Conoideus</i>	157	<i>Rhombiscus</i>
	<i>Conulus</i>		<i>Rhombites</i>
	<i>Echinometrites</i>		<i>Ryncolithus</i>
	<i>Globulus</i>		<i>Ricinus</i>
	<i>Placenta</i>	159	<i>Rostrago</i>
	<i>Laganum</i>		<i>Plectorites</i>
	<i>Melita</i>	160	<i>Rutellum</i>
	<i>Rotula</i>	164	<i>Sacculus</i>
104	<i>Scutum</i>	174	<i>Saponella</i>
	<i>Cor</i>		<i>Scalpellus</i>
	<i>Pleurocystus</i>		<i>Scapula</i>
107	<i>Patellites</i>		<i>Scapularia</i>
108	<i>Pectonculites</i>	176	<i>Scopula</i>
109	<i>Pentacrinus</i>		<i>Scutulum</i>
	<i>Pentaphyllites</i>	185	<i>Serratula</i>
117	<i>Pholadites</i>		<i>Serrella</i>
122	<i>Pes</i>		<i>Siliquastrum</i>
128	<i>Pinnularia</i>	186	<i>Solearia</i>
	<i>Plagiostomos</i>	190	<i>Spatagoides</i>
130	<i>Platyrhynchus</i>		<i>Spatangus</i>
	<i>Electronites</i>	198	<i>Spongiolithes</i>
	<i>Electronita</i>	205	<i>Strigosula</i>
137	<i>Porpites</i>	209	<i>Sulcatula</i>
	<i>Portellaria</i>	229	<i>Tridentula</i>
147	<i>Psetites</i>		<i>Trigonella</i>
	<i>Pseudocorallium</i>		

## ANNEXE 2

List of specific names published by Bertrand (E.), 1763 in accidental binominal combinations and requested in Paragraph 6(4) above to be rejected.

Vol. I, p. 14	<i>corallofungitae</i> in the binominal combination	<i>Alcyonia corallofungitae</i>
	<i>lapidei</i>	<i>Pori lapidei</i>
42	<i>Noachi</i>	<i>Arca Noachi</i>
53	<i>punctata</i>	<i>Arquatula punctata</i>
60	<i>columnares</i>	<i>Asterias columnares</i>
	<i>Stellatum</i>	<i>Corallium Stellatum</i>
62	<i>modiolus</i>	<i>Stellarum modiolus</i>
64	<i>lamellatum</i>	<i>Xylosteon lamellatum</i>
89	<i>Cancellius</i>	<i>Soldat. [us] Cancellius</i>
111	<i>Indicus</i>	<i>Calamus Indicus</i>

Vol. I, p. 183	<i>petrefactus</i> in the binominal combination	
192	<i>Melitenses</i>	<i>Crocodilus petrefactus</i>
263	<i>corallinus</i>	<i>Ophiodontes Melitenses</i> <i>Hippurites corallinus</i>
Vol. II, p. 44	<i>anguineus</i>	<i>Porus anguineus</i>
61	<i>lapideus</i>	<i>Mytilus lapideus</i>
80	<i>lapideus</i>	<i>Unguis lapideus</i>
100	<i>marinus</i>	<i>Carduus marinus</i>
	<i>marinum</i>	<i>Aurantium marinum</i>
102	<i>mammillaris</i>	<i>Echinites mammillaris</i>
	<i>ovarius</i>	<i>Echinites ovarius</i>
	<i>Rotularis</i>	<i>Echinites Rotularis</i>
	<i>Clypeatus</i>	<i>Echinites Clypeatus</i>
	<i>Histrix</i>	<i>Echinites Histrix</i>
	<i>mammillaris</i>	<i>Cidaris mammillaris</i>
	<i>coronalis</i>	<i>Echinites coronalis</i>
	<i>miliaris</i>	<i>Cidaris miliaris</i>
	<i>variolata</i>	<i>Cidaris variolata</i>
	<i>mammillata</i>	<i>Cidaris mammillata</i>
	<i>mauri</i>	<i>Cidaris mauri</i>
	<i>assulata</i>	<i>Cidaris assulata</i>
103	<i>fibularis</i>	<i>Echinites fibularis</i>
	<i>galeatus</i>	<i>Echinites galeatus</i>
	<i>discoideus</i>	<i>Echinites discoideus</i>
104	<i>spatagoideus</i>	<i>Echinites spatagoideus</i>
	<i>cordatus</i>	<i>Echinites cordatus</i>
	<i>marinum</i>	<i>Cor marinum</i>
109	<i>Lachmundi</i>	<i>Pentacrinus Lachmundi</i>
	<i>Aldrovandi</i>	<i>Pentaphyllites Aldrovandi</i>
122	<i>asini</i>	<i>Pes asini</i>
128	<i>depressus</i>	<i>Echinites depressus</i>
155	<i>marina</i>	<i>Retes marina</i>
	<i>linteriformis</i>	<i>Eschara linteriformis</i>
174	<i>vulgaris</i>	<i>Scapula vulgaris</i>
176	<i>littoralis</i>	<i>Scopula littoralis</i>